

Anderson and Glenn Store
125 West California Street
Jacksonville
Jackson County
Oregon

HABS No. ORE-⁶¹~~55~~

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PHOTOGRAPH

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. ORE-⁶¹~~55~~

ANDERSON AND GLENN STORE

Location: 125 West California Street, Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

John Anderson and James T. Glenn formed a partnership sometime between 1857 and 1858, and moved into the McCully Building on South Oregon Street.¹ In January, 1859, a local newspaper announced that the partners had moved into a new fireproof brick store on California Street, presumably the present building.² In 1860, James Cluggage deeded the east half of lot three in block seven to Anderson, on which the building already stood.³ Anderson and James T. Glenn operated a dry goods store in partnership until 1866 or 1867, when the business became Glenn, Drum and Company.⁴ In the 1870s, the business was operated as Martin and Drum,⁵ and then as White and Martin.⁶ Even after he and James T. Glenn formally dissolved their partnership in 1873,⁷ Anderson retained his interest in the property. John Anderson died between 1873 and 1877. In 1877 Elizabeth Anderson, his widow, sold the building "known as the Brick Store formerly occupied by Anderson and Glenn" to Louis Solomon.⁸ P.J. Ryan's leases for his adjoining store refer to the brick store of Louis Solomon next door.⁹

James Drum, James Glenn, and Alexander Martin--partners at various times in businesses occupying Anderson's building--were among the most prominent citizens of Jacksonville. James T. Glenn first appears on the jury list of 1856 as a clerk--probably employed by John Anderson, before they formed a business partnership.¹⁰ In 1861, he became Treasurer of the Town of Jacksonville, a position that he held for four terms.¹¹ On the 1872 jury list he appears as a banker,¹² indicating that he was successful in his business ventures--which included moneylending, mortgage-holding, and acting as attorney for James Cluggage--representing the founder of Jacksonville after he had moved from Oregon.¹³ Anderson and his partner, James Drum, were the second and fourth wealthiest persons listed by the Jacksonville Reveille Weekly in 1868; they both had incomes exceeding \$1,200 for the year.¹⁴

James Drum and Alexander Martin were both prosperous merchants. Martin was a blacksmith who later called himself a "trader," presumably carrying on several businesses.¹⁵ James Drum had owned one of the first livery stables in the town.¹⁶ In 1870, he sold his large house on California Street to the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. The Sisters built other buildings on the lot, which they used for their secondary school.¹⁷

FOOTNOTES

- 1
Anderson owned a store as early as 1855 on the Southeast corner of Oregon Street and Main Street, which is depicted in Peter Britt photographs and Kuchel and Dressel, "Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon T[erritory]," 1856, a lithograph of the town, as a frame building. Anderson's store was advertised in the Jacksonville Herald, October 10, 1857. In the Jacksonville Herald, July 17, 1858, Anderson and Glenn's store is advertised, indicating that the partnership was formed between these two dates. The store appears in the McCully Building in an 1858 photograph by Peter Britt.
- 2
Jacksonville Herald, January 22, 1859.
- 3
Jackson County Deeds, July 27, 1860.
- 4
"Map of Jacksonville," 1868. This map shows the building as Glenn Drum and Company.
- 5
The Democratic Times, September 9, 1871.
- 6
Ibid., July 27, 1872.
- 7
Jackson County Deeds, May 19, 1873. The instrument is an "Agreement of Settlement" between John Anderson and James T. Glenn, former partners.
- 8
Ibid., September 19, 1877.
- 9
Ibid., January 7, 1879, and July 9, 1881. The leases were recorded among the deed records of the County; while the recording of leases was not a standard practice, these are not unique cases either.
- 10
Jackson County Commissioners' Journals, July 8, 1856.
- 11
Town of Jacksonville Board of Trustees' Minutes, March 5, 1861, March 1, 1862, March 3, 1863; on the Plat of Jacksonville prepared in 1864 he is named as Treasurer.

12

Jackson County Commissioners' Journals, August 6, 1872. Banking does not refer to our modern commercial banking; rather, Glenn held real estate mortgages and loaned money.

13

Jackson County Deeds, August 16, 1866, and March 28, 1867, provide examples of James Glenn serving as James Cluggage's attorney in land sales.

14

Jacksonville Reveille Weekly, July 4, 1868.

15

Kuchel and Dressel, 1856, illustrated Martin and Zigler's first blacksmith shop. Jackson County Commissioners' Journals, November 7, 1877. Information on profession comes from jury list.

16

Oregon Sentinel, May 25, 1861, carried an advertisement for Cluggage and Drum's Union Livery Stable. The first livery stable was probably Taylor and Davis' Arkansas Livery Stable illustrated on the Kuchel and Dressel lithograph.

17

Jackson County Deeds, May 9, 1870.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Description of Exterior:

1. Number of stories: The building is one story.
2. Number of bays: The facade is three bays wide with a central entrance.
3. Layout, shape: The building is rectangular. It is deeper than it is wide.
4. Wall construction, finish, color: The walls are brick, painted red.
5. Openings: The three bays of the facade are separated by piers that carry an arcade. The piers have no bases; the capitals are formed of projecting bricks, whose top two courses form abaci from which the arches spring. The arches themselves are

slightly depressed semicircles with three-course archivolt. The two inner courses are laid on edge and are flush with the wall surface; the outer archivolt is laid flat and projects slightly from the wall surface, creating the effect of a scalloped molding across the facade. The tympanums are in-filled with bricks, set back from the plane of the wall. The openings themselves are square-headed. There is a transom light over the central, single-leaf, glazed door; the windows are four-light fixed sash, with wooden panels below.

6. Roof:

- a. Shape: The roof is flat and is hidden behind a parapet on the facade.
- b. Cornice: The frieze and cornice are deeper than those on most other buildings. The flat frieze is six courses high. Above the frieze, a bed course projects slightly and carries a dentil course of bricks set diagonally. A three-course band caps the dentil course and supports a second, higher dentil course of headers in an alternating pattern of projection and recession. A five-course band, whose top two courses project slightly caps the cornice. The parapet, flush with the wall surface, continues for several courses above the cornice.

B. Description of Interior:

The interior has been remodelled as a variety boutique and state liquor store.

C. Site and Surroundings:

The building is flanked by taller, two-story structures. Since they were built after Anderson and Glenn's Store, they use its side walls to support the side walls of their second stories. The main facade faces West California Street. The building is constructed along the north property line of the lot.

D. Original Appearance:

Brackets in the brickwork between the top of the arcade and the entablature suggest that a canopy once extended across the facade. The openings were once doorways, with iron shutters designed to make the building fireproof.

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